

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....**JOHN L. SCOTT**
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either as the law or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in
his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jan 2 wdt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman's.
Feb 2 wdt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.
G. W. CRADDOCK.....**CHAS. P. CRADDOCK,**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership with the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 2 wdt-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 14th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FORTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Dec 2 wdt-wtf

Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner. Sep 1 wdt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec 1 wdt-wtf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 1155 Short street, Lex-
ington.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. Apr 7 wdt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to. Apr 7 wdt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. Mar 19 wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jan 14 wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be recorded
or recorded in other public offices, and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Office on Main street, opposite Mansion House.
Nov 15 wtf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sep 2 wdt-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.
Oct 6 wdt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance numbers received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Nov 27 wdt-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....**JAS. P. DICKINSON.**
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Chair Rods,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
au 13 wdt-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND INK,
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY.....**CHAS. L. TALBOTT**
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
BELL, TALBOTT & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 3/4 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. Mar 22 wdt-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar 22 wdt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BERRY
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
au 2 wdt-wtf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Sexual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive
system of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful
adviser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DL E AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, should apply to any of the
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MOSTLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions,
irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his works treat,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
au 16 wdt-wtf

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers. Oct 20 wdt-wtf

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. Apr 19 wdt-wtf

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROUD & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at Short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order. Apr 24 wdt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Apr 19 wdt-wtf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 15 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
Sep 29 wdt-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
R. Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease
Tallow, Lotion, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whiskies, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mel-
lons.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
If Ship your Produce and draw at Sight, may be
concerned. Oct 6 wdt-wtf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES'
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTELS & PILLS.

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Nocturnal, and Diurnal Emissions,
Nervous and General Debility,
Impotency, and all Diseases arising
from Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of Young Men, as well as
Matured Adults and Old Men, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or when assist-
ance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimin-
ution of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Mind, Depression of Spirits, Inaction
to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, &c. For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign French Preparation."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of Pastels, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Virile Tonic Pills, all of which have impor-
tant offices to perform, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They diminish the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
6. By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.
7. They cure when all other means have failed.
8. They are easy and pleasant to use, and no
thing that can in any event prove injurious.
9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will
not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ure.
10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
That they may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the Pastels at \$1 per box,
and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effect-
ive remedy for Irregularities, Suppression
of the Menstrue, or any disease, pec-
uliar to their sex, should use Dr. Gates' FEMALE
PILLS, Monthly Pills. Price by
mail, \$1 and one stamp.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the
consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it nec-
essary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the
use of Dr. GATES' Private Preventive Pow-
ders. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Sexual Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address:
J. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Feb 7 wdt-wtf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under
the supervision and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
Feb 2 wdt-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps,
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipani Satchels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

GOOD NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to
order with neatness and dispatch.
Don't forget the place—of G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
Apr 13 wdt-wtf

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—See the following testimony:
JACKSON, Miss., May 20, 1860,
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving us every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
or restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best
Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them.
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blotches, the sufferer cares only to be directed to
use a reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look
upon it as a safe remedy, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor
of diseases of the genital organs in the TEXAS
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed Menstruation, or learning something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
mar 22 wdt-wtf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen-
berg, on Main street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
Jan 1 wdt-wtf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 25 wdt-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of
Cellars, Granaries, Coaling Steamboats,
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, &c., &c.

It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,
OR RAIN, or any climate, and will not MELT,
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The Material can be furnished to parties in the
interior of the State in barrels for all domestic pur-
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all
articles now in use.

Orders from City and Country solicited
and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the office of the
undersigned, the Manufacturers' address,
CURRIAN & SMITH, Richmond, Ky.,
CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.,
C. C. POMEROY, Agent, Nov 2 wtf

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE have made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at the lowest prices, and have
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
Apr 30 wdt-wtf

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
au 30 wdt-wtf

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,'
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar 21 wtf

F. G. REUTTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating
line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is fair and a share of public patronage.
Charges low.
Jan 5 wdt-wtf

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE.....\$2 00.

WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
m 30 t-wdt-wtf

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.

Expenses per Session.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$80 00
Tuition in primary class.....15 00
"in middle and senior classes.....30 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
water colors, each.....10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting.....5 00
Music on Piano.....25 00
Use of instrument for practice, each.....5 00
Washing.....5 00
Stationery.....25 00
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Jan 1 wdt-wtf

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to
be taken on country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at Saloons
My bar has always been and always will be, sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to
be found anywhere.
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Sep 1 wdt-wtf

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
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Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$8 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

THE COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.—During the first five months of 1861 there have been coined 12,248,037 pieces, in value, \$31,123,206. The gold demand has been entirely for double eagles, 1,461,506, having been coined. The present interruption of foreign importations has caused a great influx of gold, to be coined for home use. Since the commencement of the Mint in 1793 there has not been as much value coined in any year (save in 1851) as during first five months in 1861. The smallest coinage was that of 1815, when only 69,899 pieces were struck, in value \$16,385 50. The greatest coinage in value, before 1861, was in 1851, when 24,985,716 pieces, including 147,672 half cents, and in value \$49,258,058 43 were struck. The largest number of pieces were coined in 1853, amounting to 69,770,961. The whole amount of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, up to June, 1860, is 671,944,388 pieces, of a value of \$423,426,504 21. The coinage of the branch mints will add \$227,803,095 to this value. Very possibly much of this has been coined over two or three times, our specie having been sent to Europe and there melted and coined; then perhaps returned here in shape of sovereigns, to be reconverted into eagles.

The St. Louis Republican seems to be delighted with the fact that Gen. Hunter has been assigned to the military command in Kansas, for the reason that it will be the means of withdrawing Lane and Jennison's regiments from Missouri; and indulges the hope that it may ultimately result in driving them not only from the Federal army, but beyond the pale of civilization—as wherever they have gone their course has been marked by wrong, wanton outrage, robbery, and arson.

THE ENGLISH CONSUL IN HAVANA AND MASON AND SLIDELL.—It has been denied that the British Consul at Havana, in full uniform, called upon Mason and Slidell when they were in that city, and introduced them to the Captain-General of the island. The denial is false. The following from the record of the *San Jacinto's* voyage settles the question. It is communicated to the *Newport News* by a correspondent who was on board that vessel:

"We learned from our Consul-General that the Confederate Commissioners were awaited upon by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Crawford, in full dress, and officially introduced by him to Captain General Serrano, of Cuba."

The officer who was lately gazetted as having resigned and carried with him several hundred dollars of the regimental fund, is Lieut. Col. Cromwell G. Rowell, of the 9th Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Cass.

The enemy is not the only destructive foe with which the soldier has to contend. An officer of the Ohio Eleventh, stationed in Western Virginia, states that "the regiment now has but two hundred and thirty-five men fit for duty out of a full regiment."

We have received no Eastern mail since Saturday.

OHIO TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says it is understood at headquarters that all complete regiments in the State will be uniformed, equipped, and armed, and as soon as possible, hurried forward to Camp Dennison, where they will remain until they receive marching orders from Gen. Buell, and be assigned to some portion of Kentucky.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, in Philadelphia, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The loss is near forty thousand dollars.

CHARLES ANDERSON.—The Cincinnati Enquirer learns that Charles Anderson, Esq., who recently succeeded in escaping from Texas, while on his way North, has been captured by Ben McCulloch's forces.

A hog, which netted 635 pounds, was slaughtered at Ashbrook's establishment in Covington, last Tuesday.

A volunteer who prides himself upon the domestic arts he has learned during camp life, writes home to advise the girls not to be in a hurry to marry, for the boys will be home in a short time, and they can get at good husbands that can cook, wash, and iron, and can do general house-work, or work in the garden, or run errands for their wives.

The Neutrality of Holland.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters of marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made to put to sea again as soon as possible.

A federal exchange says: "Since the blockade of the Potomac by the rebel batteries, our ships have been compelled to hug the Maryland shore as closely as ever Edward IV. hugged Jane Shore."

Strength of the Confederate Army—Supplies, Manufactures, &c.

We extract the following items of interest from a lengthy communication in the New York Herald, from one of its correspondents who has been perambulating the South:

NASHVILLE.

The city of Nashville is at present the most important seat of manufactures in the Confederate States. Most of the shoes, harness, and cavalry equipments used in the rebel army are made here; the leather being procured principally from Chattanooga, where there is a large tannery, owned by the Union Bank of Tennessee. I understood that many of those shoe factories were established by the rebel government. They are also erecting here a powder mill and an additional paper mill. The foundries, of which there are several, are casting cannon balls, and two of them are casting cannon, which are said to be much superior to those turned out at Memphis. The people here seem more determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war than the people at Richmond do. The most vigilant surveillance is kept over persons who are suspected of having any design to make their way northward, and no person is allowed to leave in that direction without first having his pass renewed. Hundreds of persons are kept here on that account, being unable to obtain the necessary papers. The only way to escape from here is by railroad to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and thence to the Union lines. Baggage is overhauled four or five times on the way. Spies are always surrounding you, and the slightest indiscretion exposes you to suspicion. If suspicion be directed against you your pass is no security, and you are mercilessly sent back. But still one who is reasonably well acquainted in Tennessee, and who has the necessary papers, is intrapable, and presence of mind, may make his way by private conveyance through the State. The charges for such conveyances, however, are exorbitant. I knew one lady who had to pay \$40 for being carried three stations eastward.

The delusive idea of an anti-war movement in the North is believed in here as religiously as the Turk believes in his destiny, and he people think that if they can only hold out army at bay long enough, the Northern people will get tired of the struggle, refuse further supplies to the government, and favor a recognition of Southern independence. The military ardor and enthusiasm of the people of Tennessee are unbounded. The whole adult male population that can be spared from industrial pursuits are in the field. These constitute at least fifty regiments.

FORTIFICATIONS AND STEAMERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

If all the fortifications on the Tennessee shore of the Mississippi river were placed in a line I think they would extend fifteen miles. They commence at Memphis, and extend northward to the State line. The principal intrenchments are above Fort Randolph, extending beyond Fulton, at Pecon Point. Twenty-two guns, mostly thirty-two pounders, are mounted at Forts Harris and Randolph, exclusive of a battery of flying artillery, under command of Captain Miller. One of the forts in the immediate vicinity of Memphis—that at the mouth of Wolf river—is liable to be overflowed and carried away. It has six guns mounted. The other two are a half mile higher up the river, and is mounted with twelve guns on turn-wheels.

There is no scarcity of ammunition. The rebel Government has two gunboats in Memphis. One is a large vessel, with her guns cut off, and mounted fore and aft with two sixty-four pound guns. She is painted black. The other is of smaller size. They have also fifteen large side-wheel steamers, which are used as transports between Columbus, Hickman, and Memphis, and other points on the river. They run regularly up White river, establishing communication between the forces of Price and McCulloch by way of Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas. Two or three packets leave Memphis daily, with troops and munitions of war. I cannot recollect the names of all the steamers in the service of the rebel Government on this part of the Mississippi, but I can give you some of them. The large side-wheelers—some of them to be remembered as crack boats on the St. Louis and New Orleans line are—

Prince of Wales, Ingomar, Belafant, Sovereign, Kentucky, John Simons, Adolph Childs, Admiral, Gen. Pike, E. H. Mears, Nebraska, John Walsh, Cheueeny, Louisville.

The stern-wheelers (small and inferior boats) are the—

Frederick Nortrebe, Little Rock, Tucker, Equality, Arkansas, Chester Ashley, Mary Patterson.

and others whose names I cannot now recollect.

The fortifications that are being erected at Columbus, Ky., from which re-inforcements were sent the other day against the corps that attacked the rebels at Belmont, on the opposite bank of the river, will strip in extent and strength all other works on the river. They are located on the high chalk bluffs above that part of the city called Kentucky City, which have been lately elevated to a fair ground, and are at an elevation of at least eighty feet above the river.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

My estimate of the strength of the rebel army, gathered from observation and from the data within my reach, gives them not less than 350,000 men, who are distributed as follows:

Virginia.....170,000
Tennessee and Kentucky.....100,000
Missouri.....50,000
Along the coast.....30,000

Total.....350,000

I cannot doubt that the rebels have more men in the field than the National Government has, and I think that the numerous disasters we have met with are attributable to our underestimating the strength of our enemy. While there is no manifestation of military ardor at the North, the South is, as I have said, one universal camp. War is on every tongue and the subject of every thought. Day and night you hear nothing but war shouts, exultations over victories and imprecations against the "damned Yankees." No business except what is connected with war is attended to or thought of. The self-sacrifices which these people impose upon themselves are most extraordinary. They take the blankets and quilts from their beds, the horses from their stables, the cattle from their sheds, the provender from their barns, the sons from their hearths, and give all to the cause which they deem sacred. Universal madness seems to have gained possession of young and old; and the women, who should be conservative, are more rabid than their husbands, fathers, or brothers. Nothing but a series of successive triumphs on all points, on the part of the national forces, can restore them to reason.

If we do not make up our minds to crush out the rebellion by relentless force we might as well cease this effort of re-establishing the Union, and leave these Southern fools to the consequences of their own mighty madness. It is a common thing to find old gray haired men of wealth in the ranks with beardless boys. I do not believe that there has been more fighting for the army. The force of public opinion is stronger than that. Denunciation is as cowardly and poltroon, and as white livered Northerners, exclusion from all society, and contemptuous and brutal treatment, are the spurs that are applied to men to force them to enlist.

It cannot be concealed that there is great suffering among the rebel soldiers, and that immense proportions of them are constantly in hospital. The necessities of life are very scarce; the luxuries are not to be had for love or money. In the matter of shoes, blankets, and hats, there is a great deficiency, and one which no activity on their part can supply. As winter approaches, the complaints on this score multiply, and I think that if the coast were thoroughly blockaded, and all foreign and domestic supplies cut off, the rebels would have to yield from downright exhaustion. Large consignments in supplies, provisions, and mules are received through Missouri and southwestern Kentucky. Nashville, Memphis, and Richmond possess immense stocks of flour and corn meal. The prices in Memphis, on the 20th of October, were—

Flour.....\$9 per barrel.
Pork.....80 cents per lb.
Butter.....80 cents per lb.
Coffee.....50 cents per lb.

FOUNDERIES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The arms in general use among the rebel troops are old United States muskets, altered from flintlocks into percussion, and rifled. There is a factory of small firearms at Richmond, and one at Fayette, North Carolina. In the former they rifle the smooth bores, and also rifle cannon. The Treadger Iron Works, at Richmond, are said to turn out eight small and four large rifled cannon daily. There are also cannon foundries at Atlanta, Ga., the iron being procured from Dalton, near by; two on the Cumberland river, right in the midst of the iron country; two at Memphis and one at New Orleans. Powder is manufactured at Little Rock, Ark., where sulphur is found in large quantities. Gun carriages and forges are made at Nashville and at Atlanta, Ga.

Among the crack batteries in Virginia are the Washington Artillery of New Orleans (Walton's), Kemper's, and Eschelman's. Kemper received his education at an Austrian school for artillery.

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[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Union Convention at Hatteras, North Carolina.

Those who, with us, had fondly cherished the hope that the late Union Convention in North Carolina, at Hatteras, two some weeks since were said to be represented, and which put a State government in operation, represented the sentiments of a considerable portion of the people of the State, and gave reason for believing that North Carolina was returning to her allegiance, will be surprised and taken aback by the following article. It is clipped from the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois. That print says:

That Convention at Hatteras.

"The Convention of 'forty-five counties,' at Hatteras Island, to establish a Provisional Government and bring the old State back to her allegiance, seems to have been a miserable farce, gotten up by the whippersnapper Charles Henry Foster, who has been all summer dashing around Washington claiming an election to Congress in a district of North Carolina, where he had not set foot in six months, and where he never resided long enough to gain a residence. Provisional Governor Taylor, is none other than the Rev. M. N. Taylor, who came North some weeks since to raise funds for the Union refugees at Hatteras. He collected about \$6,000 in New York, and went back, and straightway we hear of a Convention, and are regaled with the full proceedings, as if it were an affair of amazing importance, destined to work out great results. As if the 'Convention' was ever held it by these refugees; and if forty-five counties were represented, it was because the fugitives chose to represent so many, while they might with as good grace have claimed to represent the whole State or the whole South. But we doubt if the Convention was held at all, except in the vivid imagination of this same Charles Henry Foster. The official dispatches of General Williams, of Michigan, (who is in command of the post,) make no allusion to any such event, which he would have mentioned had it occurred. Charles Henry Foster still claims an election to Congress from the First District, and some weeks since to raise funds for the Union refugees at Hatteras. He collected about \$6,000 in New York, and went back, and straightway we hear of a Convention, and are regaled with the full proceedings, as if it were an affair of amazing importance, destined to work out great results. 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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 24, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Episcopal Church, and then the Clerk read the Journal of Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back a resolution fixing day to elect a United States Senator, with the opinion that it should pass.

COMMITTEES CHANGED.

Meers, FIELD, McCLURE, and W. T. ANTHONY, were placed on the Committee on Education.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL was placed on the Committee on Codes of Practice, Circuit Courts, and Federal Relations.

Mr. CHILES was added to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. READ was added to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS.

Mr. McHENRY, of the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the benefit of John Schofield, of Bracken county. Passed.

Mr. GILLIS, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an act for the filling of vacancies of certain offices in Pendleton county. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, Clerk of the Bullitt county court. Passed.

An act to amend the 221 section of the Civil Code of Practice. Committee on Codes of Practice.

An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland. Passed.

Resolution in relation to the election of United States Senator, (in place of John C. Breckinridge.)

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the grounds that the office had not been formally resigned, and therefore, in contemplation of law, was yet filled until declared vacant; and further, that the acceptance of the published resignation of John C. Breckinridge would relieve him from the penalty of expulsion.

Mr. READ responded to the objections presented by Mr. M. P. MARSHALL, and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

The vote being taken on accepting the Senate resolution as a substitute for that of the House, reported back by the Judiciary Committee, resulted thus—yeas 12, nays 10.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

A resolution in relation to maps and surveys. Military Affairs.

The Senate then adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

PETITIONS.

Mr. R. C. ANDERSON presented the following petition:

PUBLIC MEETING.

In response to a call for a public meeting, published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d, and signed by those who voted for Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Congress of the United States, and for the Union candidate for the Legislature at the last election, for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon the proposition of John C. Breckinridge and Simon Cameron, for the emancipation and arming of the slaves of those at war with the United States, a large and respectable body of the citizens of Franklin county assembled at the court-house in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Upon motion, Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. L. Samuel appointed Secretary. The President at some length explained the object of the meeting, and was followed by an able and stirring address from Judge L. Hord, who submitted the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed, which, having been read, were advocated in a forcible and eloquent speech by John Rodman, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Franklin county. The question being put as to the adoption of the resolutions, they were unanimously passed. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, have guaranteed to the citizens thereof "the right to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance," and the communication of thoughts and opinions is declared by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky to be one of the invaluable rights of man; and whereas, the citizens of Franklin county, being this day assembled together in the exercise of the rights thus secured to them, do declare

1. That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the property of any citizen of the States, nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

2. That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a palpable violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the Government, and by every citizen thereof.

3. That the proposition recently announced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, is abhorrent to every principle of humanity and Christianity, and in its results would add to the calamities of the present civil war the additional horrors of servile insurrection, murder, rapine, and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

4. That as friends to the Constitution and Government of the United States, as patriots, as philanthropists, and as Christians, we do hereby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such a proposition, and do most earnestly implore and entreat every department of our Government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

5. That we hereby tender our thanks to the editors of the Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat, for the ability with which they have resisted this threatened violation of the Constitution, and the firmness with which they have maintained this inhuman proposition and its financial authors.

6. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

United States, and that the Hon. John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States, and our representative, R. C. Anderson, be requested to lay the same before the Legislature of Kentucky at its approaching session, and a copy furnished to the newspapers of this city for publication.

B. B. Sayre, Esq., being called upon, favored the Assembly with a few remarks, and then the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Chm'n.

E. L. SAMUEL, Sec'y.

Which was appropriately referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of A. G. Day. Passed.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—Select Committee—A bill to amend the general election laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS, From the progress of the present rebellion in the so-called seceded States, it is indispensable to hereafter enforce loyalty to the Government of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1. That after the first day of May next, 1862, where any voter, at any general or State election, held for any office authorized by either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, or any law pursuant to either shall be challenged by one or more persons, or any of the officers conducting said election, for entertaining, writing, or expressing disloyal sentiments, he shall not be permitted to vote; nor shall the same be recorded until he shall take the following oath, to be administered by any one of the officers conducting the election, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as he may prefer), and without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, and faithfully observe all laws passed pursuant to each, so long as they remain in force—be faithful and true to each respectively—my first allegiance to the United States, and my subordinate allegiance to this State; and that since the first day of March, 1862, I have not borne arms or aided in levying war against the United States or this State, enlisted or aided in the enlistment of any person for service in the so-called Confederate States Army, nor furnished any goods or articles denominated "contraband of war," to the citizens or army, or any portion of the Confederate States army;" which shall be duly noted in the poll-book.

2. And wherever any voter shall willfully and falsely take the foregoing prescribed oaths at such election, he shall, on an indictment and conviction thereof, be fined \$500, and stand committed until paid, or confined in the Penitentiary for one year, as the jury may determine of the modes of punishment.

3. No person shall hereafter act as an officer in conducting any of said elections, until he shall have first taken the same oath—the same to be noted, certified, and returned with the poll-books by the clerk; and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$500, on an indictment therefor.

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively as required of them by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, (and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them.) If it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500, (one half to the informer,) and to stand committed until paid; and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. HUSTON introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all officers or other persons having charge, or being in possession, of any maps or note-books of any surveys made in this State, and by authority thereof, are hereby authorized and directed to deliver any such maps and books aforesaid, to the Commanding General of the Department of Cumberland, or any properly authorized agent to receive the same, who shall receipt for the books and maps so received by him as a loan for the use of said Department, and shall retain the same when used.

And then the House adjourned.

Shall Privateersmen be Treated as Pirates?—The British Government to Assert Itself.

Having taken up or openly advocated that the maintenance of the Confederate cause by a victorious army in the field of the proposed, numerically of a great European power, gives the character of a belligerent to the Confederate States, it will never do to sanction the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean. Up to that point there may be a joint representation of all the powers; but until the nationalities of the other privateer crews have been ascertained, this country will be single handed in its representations of its policy in the matter of the bringing to trial of British subjects, and probably hanging them for the commission of a crime which in the most formal manner we have pronounced imaginary.

There are no Frenchmen, or Spaniards, or Russians, among the Savannah's crew, although there is one native of Hamburg and one Chinaman, both unnaturalized. Still there may be Frenchmen and others among the crew of the other privateers, and Lord Russell's information may be more full than our own. Be that as it may, however, the Government must now do something to redeem the honor of the country, and let the world know that Lord Palmerston's *Civis Romanus sum* has some meaning. For months past we have counseled a different policy to that which has been pursued. We have asked that the Federal Government should be dealt with in a friendly spirit, but with a firmness and purpose befitting the high position of this country and the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake. Forbearance, facilitation, and truckling to the Federal Government have, however, been the guiding principles of our policy, and it has failed. The country will now expect the Government to do its duty.

Four British steamers were captured off their lives in an American port, generously and secretly provided with counsel by their countrymen abroad, who have been witnesses of their sufferings and of the indignities heaped upon them, abandoned by that country to which they owe allegiance, and which might command their services for the protection of our homes, would be a spectacle unparalleled in our national history.

The Question of the Blockade Considered.

[From the Court Journal.]

We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American parts was discussed, when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.

An Unfriendly Note from Paris.

The Paris Constitutionnel argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the former's disruption with the utmost indifference.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news. The great many persons were lying about relative to the affair at Pensacola. One story was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels; another, that Fort Pickens was victorious and that Gen. Bragg had been killed. Another version is that, after two days hard fighting, a great storm arose, and both parties had to cease firing.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 28th inst. gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, taken from the Pensacola Observer of the 22d and 23d. The Observer of the 22d thus announces the beginning of the fight: At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning, a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the forts below. On which side it commenced we are unable to say. Up to this writing—1 o'clock—the fire still continues, and we can only give the hope that the bombardment has opened its position.

We shall publish the news as fast as we get it. We learn from a person just from the Navy-yard, that the fire was opened from Fort Pickens on the Confederate steamer Tunis, and was returned by our batteries and forts.

The U. S. steamer Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in the town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the house-tops are crowded with an excited populace.

The Observer of the 23d has the following: The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer Tunis, but with very little effect.

The Tunis came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes, made by the shot, she is in good shape. It shows that their gun is of inferior character, or that Col. Brown and his Yankees are all drunk—very probably the latter. The steamer Nemo was also in the engagement with the Tunis at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nemo went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right; and passing Billy Wilson's battery, she came to anchor, and the Tunis returned.

The frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but her reception was too hot, and she had to back out. The only loss of life that we can learn is that of a private of the regulars and the wife of a sergeant of marines, both killed by a shell in the navy-yard.

A great many shot and shell fell in the navy-yard, but they did but little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. The greatest damage was to one of the ships which ventured too near one of our batteries.

The editor then proceeds with a tirade of abuse against Yankees in general and Col. Brown in particular. He speaks of the latter as follows: "But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time back to the country clerk, and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$500, on an indictment therefor."

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively as required of them by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, (and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them.) If it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500, (one half to the informer,) and to stand committed until paid; and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

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jured. On failing to draw the Federal fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Tatnall withdrew.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken Warsaw, and are preparing to attack Pulaski.

It is reported that the ship Harvey Burch, destroyed by the Nashville, was principally owned in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Propositions will be presented to Congress authorizing each commanding General to confiscate property of every description of those refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Nearly all the members of both Houses are here, including Senator Powell, of Kentucky. Dispatches from Rosecrans state that he still occupies his old position.

Gen. Benham is under arrest for permitting Floyd and his gang to escape.

A dispatch to the New York Times says that a Northern gentleman, who has resided in Mississippi for three years, arrived here yesterday, and reports that at Memphis a fortnight ago there were 10,000 troops fortifying the river above and below. At Nashville there was a large force of well armed and clothed troops, nearly all from the Gulf States, with the avowed intention to make Kentucky a battle field. The 30,000 additional troops called for by Gov. Harris would be held as a reserve. No fears were expressed of slave insurrection. The feeling in East Tennessee is as unanimous for the Union as in Middle and Western Tennessee is for the rebels.

It is probable that the President will not communicate his message to-morrow before 1 o'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries for the opening of the session.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy accompany the message. The reports of the Treasurer will not be sent in till Tuesday or Wednesday. No advance copies of the message have been transmitted. It will therefore be telegraphed during the present week. The rebel pickets have appeared at Vienna, five miles beyond Summerville, on the Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court-house. They show no disposition to attack our men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

A Utah delegate will take his seat in Congress on Monday. He and Brigham Young are strong Unionists.

Congress will open promptly on Monday. Ex-Senator Green, of Missouri, who is on parole, arrived here yesterday.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will arrive in New York on Monday. The Treasury report is not quite ready.

Judge Catron, of Tennessee, has arrived here.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

The Government has just received information of the capture of a Canada steamer, with a cargo of arms and clothing intended for the rebels. The report is that a Federal revenue cutter overhauled this steamer off the coast of Maine, and on boarding her, it was found that she contained 10,000 muskets and a large amount of boots, shoes, and clothing. The steamer's name is not given, but she is said to be of light draught.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, delivered an address this forenoon on the war. He took strong anti-slavery grounds, saying that his later experience had completely dispated his old reverence for the institution of slavery. He asserted that General Halleck's army was fighting to crush treason, but at the same time to preserve slavery.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has been released from Fort Warren on parole, to be absent three weeks, to attend the funeral of his father-in-law.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Richmond Dispatch contains the following telegrams from Augusta, Ga.: One dated the 26th announces the taking possession of Tybee Island, and another of the 27th announcing that Com. Tatnall, with his fleet, had gone down to drive the Hessians off.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

The rebel steamer Prince, bearing a flag of truce from New Madrid, came up in sight of this city on evening. It brought up Lieut. Col. Chappel, of Jeff. Thompson's staff, the object of whose visit is to proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., to escort Mrs. Jeff to her husband at New Madrid. Chappel was informed by Gen. Grant that he would grant him no such privilege, and if he left the protection of the flag of truce and came on board his (Grant's) boat, he must consider himself a prisoner of war until further orders could be received from Gen. Halleck. Chappel chose the last alternative, on Gen. Grant's boat, and now awaits the decision of Gen. Halleck in the matter. Chappel was a Camp Jackson prisoner and absconded on his parole.

Accounts at Columbus, up to 9 o'clock last night, state firing ceased at Pensacola on Sunday, and all was quiet there up to yesterday.

The State Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated \$75,000 for the purpose of raising 10,000 men for sixty days, to be sent to Columbus, which rebels propose to make the grand battle ground of the Mississippi Valley, where immense preparations are being made against an attack. Sixty day troops are also being raised at New Orleans for Columbus.

Southern News Items.

News from Pound Gap.—We have intelligence of a late date, from which it appears that the news published yesterday of the enemy's having passed through Pound Gap, on the Kentucky line, was premature. Captain Clay, who is now in the left Col. Williams' camp on Friday afternoon last, at four o'clock, at which time the command occupied a position four miles this side, for the reason that there was no camping ground immediately in the Gap. It was the intention of Col. Williams to return, after securing his supplies, and defend the Gap so long as he might do it successfully, though the lack of artillery is a serious disadvantage in the face of a very superior force. In any event, his sharpshooters will continue to harass the Federals, and the experience of Pickett shows that they can pick them off by the hundred.

Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.

The Dispatch has, among other items of interesting information, advices from Pensacola to the 11th, saying that new defenses are being erected by the Federals, and new guns added to the armament of Fort Pickens. Two or three Federal vessels had appeared there, but had sailed elsewhere. An Alabama regiment had been sent to East Tennessee, to put down the insurrection there. A Mississippi regiment had also been ordered away, but two new regiments had arrived from that State.

Some dissatisfaction had been produced in Gen. Bragg's command by reason of an order limiting the number of servants to regiments. The remark of an officer upon the subject is considered a good joke. He said, "the very thing we are fighting for is the privilege of doing what we please with our niggers, and if we are denied that right here at home, we are deprived of one strong inducement to fight."

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says that Gen. Cooper, at the head of 5,000 Choctaw, Creek, and Chickasaw Indians, had dispersed Opotheyoholo's force of 4,000, with 1,300 fugitive slaves that had fled to him for freedom. The late chief was a fugitive.

The Board of Aldermen of New Orleans have unanimously adopted the following: WHEREAS, The recent glorious attack of the Mosquito fleet has demonstrated the fact that, with vessels properly constructed and protected, such as iron-plated ships, fire-ships, turtles, etc., the entrance of this port can be

freed of the fleet of the invaders, and the blockade effectively raised; be it, therefore, Resolved by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of \$500,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the building and construction of vessels similar to the Manassas, and iron-plated ships. Provided, The sum of at least \$100,000 shall be subscribed for and paid in by the merchants, shippers, and others in this city interested in having the said blockade raised and our ports opened to commerce.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. Boyle, Carey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander.

2. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.

3. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.

4. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.

5. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Nathan McClure.

6. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.

7. Clark and Madison—J. H. G. Bush.

8. Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton—M. F. Buster.

9. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chamber.

10. Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell—Walter Chiles.

11. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.

12. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—Alexander L. Davidson.

13. Henry, Graham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven.

14. Madison and Garrard—George Denny.

15. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.

16. Clinton—John F. Fisk.

17. Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Floyd—Theo. T. Garrard.

18. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.

19. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.

20. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.

21. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.

22. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—Asa P. Grover.

23. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irwin.

24. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.

25. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—James F. Johnson.

26. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.

27. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.

28. Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg—Henry D. Melners.

29. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville—C. D. Pennebaker.

30. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prell.

31. Nelson, Lark, and Spencer—Wm. B. Reed.

32. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rheas.

33. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.

34. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spaulding.

35. 6th Ward City Louisville—James Speed.

36. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Claiborne J. Walton.

37. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.

38. Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—F. J. Rigney.

Allen—J. W. Fleeter.

Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.

Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bath—V. B. Young.

Breckinridge—A. L. Allen.

